BOMBAY GAZETTE

Volume 27. Wednesday, May 22, 1816. Number 1355.

THE SENIOR CHAPLAIN will attend at the Vestry between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock on every Wednesday and Saturday till the 11th of June next, for the puspose of examining and giving the necessary Tickets to such Persons as wish to be confirmed at the ensuing Confirmation.

Bombay, 22d May 1816

Government Advertisement.

General Post Office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Mail for England by His Majesty's Ship *Alpheus*, Capt. George Langford will be closed on Saturday next at 4 o'clock precisely.

T. FLOWER.

Bombay 22d May, 1816. *Post Master General.*

Advertisement.

MESSRS. SHOTTON MALCOLM and Co. have received a Supply of Tickets in the Calcutta Fifteenth Lottery, for disposal, at Rupees 110 each or in exchange for Prize Tickets in former Lotteries.

Bombay, 22d May 1816,

FOR SALE

The good Ship PERSEVERANCE,

Burthen by measurement about 213 Tons,
WELL FOUND.
She can be sent to Sea immediately
AT
A SMALL EXPENCE.
APPLY TO
R. WOODHOUSE,

Bombay, 22d May 1816.

For Sale,

AT THE
GODOWNS,
Of Capt. LOCHNER'S House,
Hummum Street,

PALE ALE,

of a very superior quality
IN BUTTS and HHDS.
Equal in every respect to Hodgsons,
FROM THE HOUSES OF
STARKEY and CO.
and
MORTON AND ABBOTT,
At the Rate of
140 Rupees per Butt
AND
70 Rupees per Hhd.
READY MONEY.

Bombay, 22d May 1816.

JOHN KING

Has for private sale a CURRICLE complete, with Patent Wheels, and a BUGGY and HORSE without Harness.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1816.

THE MEMBERS OF THE LITERARY SOCIETY, AND SUBSCRIBERS TO THE LIBRARY, are informed that the Library has been removed from their late Apartments to more commodious ones, in the house lately occupied by *Messrs. Baxter* & Co.

W. A. MORGAN,
Secretary to the Society.

Literary Society's Rooms
Meadows Street
May 22d 1816.

PS. A large Collection of Books has been received by the Samarang from England.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT sundry lots of condemned Naval Stores will be exposed to public sale in this yard on Thursday next the 23d instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to be viewed any day previous to the sale.

CONDITIONS.

Twenty per cent of the purchase money to be immediately paid down, and the remainder when the Articles are taken away, which is to be in five days from the day of sale, in default of which, the deposit is to be forfeited, and the Articles resold at the risque of the first purchaser.

By Order of the Commissioner,
EDW. TADMAN,
Acting Naval Storekeeper

NAVAL YARD,
Bombay, 17th May 1816.

ખબર·ફીઁથી·આપીએય જે

પરચુરણ·લાટો·૨૬·ફીચેલા·મંન વાર·ખાતાનો·શાંમાંન·જાહેર·લી લાંઉ·કરીને·વેચશે·પોતાંની·મંન વાર·ખાતાંની·ફાટીશમો·આવતા· જરેશપત·વારને·દીને·તા·(૨૩)મી આએ·મઈનાનીએ·બપોરનાં·ક લાક(૧૧)નાં·જે·ચનીને·એશાંમાં ન·જોવો·ફોએતે·ચની·વેચેઆની· અગાઉઆવીને·જોએ· *

બોલી

એ·માલ·જે·ચની·લેશે·તે·ચની ટકા(૨૦)પેહેલા·આપે·અને·બા કી·જે·રેહેતે·તે·ચની·લીલાંઉ·ફીચા પછી·દીન·(૫)ની·મુદતમાં·નાણાં પગાર·કરીને·માલ·ઉચકી·લએજા એ·ને·કદાચ·એ·શાંમાંન·નફી·ઉ ઠાવી·લએજાએતો·જે·અનાંમત·ટ કા(૨૦)ઉપર·લખેલાછતે·મુજરા આપશે·નફી·ને·એ·માલ·પાછો· વેચીને·તેની·ખોટ·તથા·નુકશાંન· પેહેલા·ખરીદાર·પાશેથી·લેશે *

તા·(૧૭)મી·મેએ(૧૮૧૬)*

LIMJEE BHICGAJEE, SONS & CO. most respectfully beg leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement and the Public at large, that they have received their Commission Goods from England by the Ship Upton Castle, consisting of the undermentioned articles.

Beer from Hodgson in Butts & Hhds. Claret of the first growth from Gledstanes and Harper; Portwine in quarts and pints; Oilmanstores from Curtis, consisting of Hams and Bath Bacon, Pine Gloucester and Berkley Cheeses; salted & pickled Salmon, red and pickled Herrings, Salt Tongues and Jews Beef, Sauces of sorts, &c. &c Grocery from consisting of milk Chocolate, Cocoa, pearl Barley, Oatmeal; Maccaroni; Ising Glass, dry Currants; Bloom Raisins; French Plumbs, and Turkey Figs. Confectionary from Hoffman, Raspberry and Strawberry Jam, black and red Currant Jelly, Orange Marmalade, bottled Fruits, Damsons Gooseberries Cherries and Currants of sorts, Cherry Brandy, and Rum Shrub, &c. Perfumery from Smyth, consisting of Lavender & Honey Water, Aqua buzade, Milk of Roses Essences of sorts, Oil antique a la roze, Smelling Salts, Tooth brushes, Ruspini's Dentifrice, Hair Powder; Jamaica Pomatum, Powder Puffs, Divine Pomade, Court Plaister &c. &c. Hats from Bicknell, Moore, and Bonadaile, Gentlemen's round black Hats, Do. drab, and black round Hats for folding, Wellington Hats for Cavalry or Staff Officers, Boys and Girl's Hats of different colours. Cockades for Staff Officers and others; Feathers, gold & silver Stars & Loops for Staff Officers. Sadlery from Gibson and Melroy, Huzar and Military Saddle complete; Hunting, Race and Ladies side Saddles; Huzar & plain head Rein, Steel Curb Bits and Snaffles, Green and black hunting Caps, Dog Collars, powder Flasks, and Whips of sorts &c. Boots & Shoes from Hoby, Glass ware from Geo. Nash; consisting of double and single Branches; Pillar shades, Do. Wall shades with drops; Green and White India shades; sliding and bed Chamber Candlesticks; Tumblers; Salt Cellars; Muffineers; Jelly Lumbo & mouth Glasses; Composition Butter Coolers; Flannel; Snuff of sorts; Tonquin Beans; latest publication Books, Stationary; Cutlery from Savigny; Gold and Silver Lace, Epaulets; Bullions, Sword knots; Dirks, gilt Scabbards, Belts for staff officers and others; Pistols from Lacy and Wilton; Leather Breeches and Pantaloons; Table Clocks, gold and silver hunting Watches from Bauraud; Silver Plates, Table desert and Tea Spoons, Gravy and Soup Ladles; Table and desert Forks; Tea Pots, bottle Stands, Muffineers and Butter Knives. Jewellery of sorts. Hosiery, white and black silk and cotton Ladies and Gentlemen's Stockings; Military Doeskins Gloves; Gig Lace with trimmings complete and Gig Lamps; Children's Morocco Leather Caps plain and with fur round, Ladies Morocco working Boxes, Mahogany Tea Chests; Backgammon Boards; Mathematical Instruments, Barometers, Thermometers, Gogles, Spectacles, Quadrants, Case Instruments &c. a good assortment of Children's Toy; Tin Wares, block, Tin & Japaned Dish Covers; Tin Copper and Iron Tea Kettles; Tea and Coffee Pots; Cast Irons, Liquid Blacking in Stone Bottles.

A fine Assortment of Haberdasherry and Millinery, consisting of
Plain and figured Ribbon of different colours,
Ditto Embossed,
Plain and figured Satins of different Colours,
Ditto Persians
Crapes,
Artificial Flowers,
Different kinds of Lace,
Black and white Veils,
Forked Trimmings,
Bugle Ditto,
Feather Ditto,
Chip and Straw Hats,
Spanish Gipsey Cottage, and Sidney Hats for Children,
White Ostrich Feathers, blue and sky blue edges.
Gold and Silver Thimbles,
Needles and Pins of sizes,
Cotton and thread Balls,
Catgut and Paste board,
Morocco Leather Children's Shoes,
Ladies Shoes with Corked Soles
Piano Forte Wires, and tuning Forks and Hammers,
Blank music Books and a small quantity of new Music and Duets for the Military Band,
An assortment of solid Beads, Necklaces, Bracelets and Eardrops,
Tortoiseshell Combs for turning up the hair.

Bombay, 22d May 1816.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE & NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—May 17th Ship Perseverance, Captain Thomes Ramsdin from Zanzebar—18th Ship Anna. Captain John Read from England—Ship Lord Cathcart free trader Captain A Ross from England 20th—The H. C's. Cruizer Aurora, Captain James Jakes from Gogo. —Do. Ariel Lieut. D. Jones from Do.—Do. Sylph Lieut. James Arthur from D.—Do. Sylphgill, Free Trader, from England Capt. 21, Ship Ellergill, Free Trader, from England Capt. 21, Ship Ellergill, Free Trader, from England Capt.

SAILED.—May 18th Ship Ruparell, John Clarkson. Brigs to China.—The H. C's Cruizer Psyche Capt. F. D. F. Faithfull to Goa.—19th Ship Ann, Capt. Lieut. Ruddock to China.—Ship Sir Evan Nepean, Capt. John Boag, to China.—20th Schooner La Junon, Capt. P. Danguet, to the Mauritius.

DEAL, JAN. 17—About two o'clock this morning it came on to blow hard from the S. W. during which the Hon. Company's ship Marquis of Huntly parted from two anchors and cables, and drove athwart of the Marquis of Ely and carried away her fore-mast, bow-sprit, figure head, and did her other damage; she also caused her to part, and drive on board the Cabalva, broke the stock of her sheet anchor, forced her to split her best bower, and chain ble; in bringing the ship up again, she par from her small bower. The Bengal Merch broke her anchor during the gale.

[*The Morning Chronicle.—January*

DEATHS.—With the Field Force Kattywar, after a short illness of thirty-six hours, Capt. James Keith of H. M. 65th Regiment, most sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of friends.—He was an active, zealous and intelligent officer, and a man of the strictest honour and integrity of character.

At Mahé, on the 28th ultimo, in the 63d year of his age, M. Jean Jussan, a French Gentleman of respectability, greatly and sincerely regretted by his numerous friends and relations. He left his native country at an early period of life, and has long been an inhabitant of India. He was remarkable for his pious, benevolent, and hospitable disposition, which will long be remembered by those who had the pleasure of knowing him.

The Gazette.

BOMBAY, 22D MAY 1816.

SINCE publishing our Supplement, we have used every possible endeavour, and as we hope with success, to meet the expectations of our numerous readers; and such have been the arrangements we have lately made, that we are fully justified in hoping that no paper will, in future, be more fully or more speedily supplied with intelligence from Europe than the Bombay Gazette.

It is confidently stated that the Princess Charlotte of Wales is to be married to the Prince of Coburg.

It is thought Mr. Park will be the new judge.

We perceive that the *Albion* bound direct to Bengal was to leave England in the beginning of January.

The Ellergill, free trader, arrived here yesterday, having left England on the 14th of December—she, of course, has brought nothing news

English Extracts.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

LONDON:
MONDAY, January 22, 1816.

Saturday and yesterday we received the Paris papers to the 19th instant: we give from them some further paragraphs respecting the three English Officers who have been arrested. The statements they contain, however, relative to the facts alleged to have been disclosed, can be at present only considered as rumours in circulation, nothing having been published upon the subject, either officially or from authority. The officers are stated to have been conveyed on Tuesday last, to the prison de la Force, and to have had several interrogatories put to them by the Police. One of the journals also mentions, that General MORGAN had been arrested, and conveyed to the Prefecture of the police, but upon what charge is not stated. It is likewise added in another paper, to some details respecting the affair of the escape of LAVALETTE, that upwards of twenty individuals are implicated, but there is evidently much vague and loose assertion, mixed up with circumstances related respecting this business, as if the journals had an *ad libitum* authority to say what they please about it.

Some of the Papers have improperly accused the Duke of WELLINGTON of not interfering in favour of the three English Officers. They erroniously call him the English Ambassador—whereas the Ambassador is Sir CHARLES STUART, a gentleman of whom all who know him speak in the highest terms of respect and who did not lose a moment in exerting all the influence of his station, talents, and power in favour of Sir ROBERT WILSON and his friends. It remains for the English Cabinet, properly, to support him in his remonstrances, and to prove that no difference in regard to political opinion will make them slack in protecting their fellow subjects from such a tribunal (we repeat it) as sacrificed Marshal NEY.

Sir CHARLES STUART, we understand took the opinion of the most eminent Lawyers in France as to the nature of the *imputed* offence, and its penalty under the *Code Napoleon*, which is the law of the land. They all said that this act of *generous indiscretion*, which at the worst it was, might, if prosecuted to the rigour, incur the penalty of imprisonment for two or three months.

The only way in which the Duke of WELLINGTON could interfere would be as having the reins of Government in his own hands—for in fact the Government of France rest on the *foreign bayonets*—there is no other Government, and he has the command of it.

PARIS, JAN. 17.—The juridical process relative to the three Englishmen arrested by order of the Minister of Police, is going on with great activity* before the Tribunal of the first instance. It is affirmed that proof has already been obtained, that one of them personally assisted in the escape of Lavalette; that he supplied him with the uniform of an English General, and a passport from the Ambassador, and escorted him as far as the frontier, wearing himself the distinctive marks of his rank, and being accompanied by an officer of his nation. It cannot be doubted that the English Government and people will disavow a few individuals, who have violated their duty as much to their country as to France, by committing an act, contrary to the political rights of all nations and to the good understanding that subsist between France and England. The honour of the English army will, above all be offended at learning that the uniform of an English Officer, and the character of an English Major-General, had been employed to ensure the impunity of a great criminal.—This event, however, has, by a fortunate and singular accident, thrown some light upon a fact which had for some days agitated the public opinion. It appears certain that among the papers of one of the prisoners, there was found the original manuscript of a memorial ridiculously attributed to the Ambassador of a great Power, and publicly circulated with intentions connected with a systematic plan of malevolence, the authors of which are thus unmasked, and delivered up to the examination of the Tribunals.

* Messrs Robert Wilson (brother of the General of that name), Michael Bruce, and Major Hutchinson, arrested on the 14th, were conducted to the Prefecture of Police. They were yesterday transferred to the prison of La Force.

PARIS, JAN. 18.—Lavalette set out from the Rue du Helder, in which Sir Hutchinson lived, who conveyed him in his carriage to Compeigne. Sir Robert Wilson, who, it is said, furnished the idea of the disguise of Lavalette, waited for him in that town, and afterwards accompanied him to the frontiers of France. It has been remarked that Major Hutchinson lived in the house of M. Dupuis, who was charged with instituting proceedings against those suspected of having aided the escape of M. Lavalette.

The following details relative to the arrest of the three English Officers' are circulated in Paris. One of the spies of the Police had, it is said, remarked, at an hotel of the Faubourg St. Honore, many equipages which they did not appear to need, but which are usually kept to be used in long journies. He talked with the porter of the house, who told him, that these carriages, which they were not accustomed to use, had recently left the Hotel, and had not returned until the expiration of sixty hours; that he was ignorant where they had been. He also told him that the valet de chambre of an English General who lodged in the Hotel would be able to give him more certain details. This domestic was gained. He discovered that his masters had a very extensive correspondence. The next day, the valet de chambre brought a very long letter, addressed to a well know Society in London. This letter contained very positive details relative to the escape of Lavalette.

The Police made forthwith some researches. It is said that among the papers which they seized at the residence of these foreigners, were many which afforded proofs of certain facts connected with the history of the escape from the Isle of Elba.

It is said, that it was only on Tuesday se'nnight, that Lavalette, favoured by the English Officers who have been arrested, departed from Paris: and it has been remarked, that it was the same day he was executed in effigy for contumacy.

PARIS, JAN. 18.—It is said that M. de Lavalette remained in Paris for twenty days after his escape from the Conciergerie and that he did not set out in order to quit France until the eve of the day on which his sentence was posted up at the Place de Grève.

It is M. Lemounier, as Commissioner of Police of the sixth arrondissement, who has proceeded to take the first interrogatories of the three English Officers, and who made the seizure of the papers and documents found at their residence.

M. Dupuis, Judge d'Instruction, has also put several interrogatories to these Officers. It is certain that the developement of this affair will bring to light facts of the highest importance, and which do not all of them relate to the escape of M. de Lavalette.

It is said that it was subsequent to the arrival of a courier dispatched from London to his Majesty that the arrest of the three English Officers was ordered. The Duke of Wellington was informed of the measures which were to be taken against them

The Morning Chronicle,—Jan. 22.

TWEDDELL DRAWINGS AND MSS.

A circumstance has occurred, which, in a signal manner proves the inestimable value of the liberty of the press! The literary world will be rejoiced to learn that the Earl of Elgin has discovered a chest, that had not been opened for several years, in which he has found these missing Drawings and MSS. He has written a letter to Mr. Hamilton, the Under Secretary of State, communicating the fact to him, and saying that he has addressed the box to his care, that it may be forwarded to Mr. Tweddell's family.

[*The Morning Chronicle.—January* 16.

Is is determined, in order to make the custody of Buonaparté doubly sure, to take military possession of the Island of Ascension, which is situated 200 leagues North West of St. Helena.—Fourteen transports, laden with timber, bricks, and every other description of building materials, will shortly sail for St. Helena.

A letter from H. M. Ship *Northumberland*, dated October 18, says—"Buonaparté's mode of living on board seemed rather strange to us; he generally rose about 10, then sat on a chair, with only a shirt on, and the sheets over his legs, commonly reading French novels till one, when he would wash himself, and eat a most hearty breaty breakfast. After that he played at chess with any one that was inclined to pay with him till five; he then also eat a good hearty dinner and drank during dinner pretty freely of wine. After which he walked on deck a short time: but he is so very inactive, he observes he could not walk two miles; is very found of riding, of which in this Island he will not get much; he assumes all the attitudes and manners of an Emperor, and his attendants pay him the same mark of respect as when in France; but we shew him no other attention but what is due to a General Officer. We expect to remain here about three months to complete our arrangements, and we think we shall be in England about April or May."

Buonaparte did not send a single letter to Europe by the ship arrived from St. Helena, nor would he permit one of his Companions to write. So that nothing can be known from themselves of their situation or their sentiments. Minutes of all Buonaparte's political conversations were carefully taken. It seems he spoke with great freedom of the characters and views of all the Potentates, as well as their Ministers; and those Minutes, which are considered truly important, are now in the hands of our Ministers. According to Buonaparte's opinion the confederacy of the Allies was on the point of breaking at the eve of the Battle of Waterloo; and if he had gained the ascendant, would have been broken asunder in forty-eight hours.

PROPERTY.—The Commissioners thoughout the several Districts of England are to receive immediately instructions from the Tax Office, to assess Landed Property according to its present actual value, under the recent reduction of rents. From a late official calculation, the following principal Landed Estates of England are nearly thus estimated:

	£		
D. of Northumb.	125,000	Earl of Lonsdale	74,000
Duke of Devonshire	125,000	Earl Fitzwilliam	70,000
Duke of Rutland	107,000	Duke of Norfolk	68,000
Duke of Bedford	25,000	Earl of Darlington	65,000
D. of Marlborough	90,000	Duke of Beaufort	60,000
Duke of Buccleugh	90,000	Earl of Harewood	60,000
Earl Grosvenor	84,000	Earl Spencer	58,000
Duke of Portland	80,000	Mr. Coke	52,000
M. of Cholmondeley	78,000	Earl of Egremont	50,000
Marquis of Hertford	77,000	Col. Hughes	49,000
Earl of Bute	76,000	Sir W. Manners	43,000

A curious suit to annul a divorce, forms at present a subject of conversation at Paris. One Revel, a pensioned Captain, was married in 1805 to Mademoiselle Plaigne, a girl without a fortune. This La Plaigne had been at the boarding-school of Madame Campan, whom Buonaparte patronized, and with whom the Ex-Queen Hortensia, and other ladies of her age had been educated. Shortly after the marriage of Revel, he was unexpectedly seized at night by a warrant from the Emperor, and thrown into prison. His wife was then placed as a teacher in the house of Madame Murat, and Buonaparte, having thus opportunities of seeing her, took her under his own Imperial protection, and the husband was not restored to liberty till he consented to a divorce. She had a child, it is said, by Buonaparte, lived for same years in the rue Victoire, under the name of Madame St. Laurent, and was afterwards married to a foreigner, so that she now bears the name of the Countess of Lutterburg. Revel now claims the setting aside of the divorce. This cause was to come on for trial on Friday the 15th instant, and presents this additional singularity, that to the claim for the annulment of the divorce on the grouud of its illegality, the husband joins another claim, that of divorce for a specific cause.

Major-General Torrens is collecting, under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief, all the heroic and other interesting anecdotes respecting the battle and victory of Waterloo, that an authentic record may be made and preserved of those acts of humanity, as well as heroism, which distinguished the British character throughout that unparalleled conflict.

[*Hampt. Telegraph.—December* 18.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

LONDON.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1816.

No French Papers arrived yesterday. We explained yesterday, as, indeed, the details would shew, the manner in which the Amnesty was disposed of. Some of the papers have fallen into a great mistake, in supposing that the amendments proposed by the Ultra-Royalists were ultimately carried. The fact is as we stated, that the multiplied exceptions introduced by them, in order to assimilate the Government project of Amnesty as much as possible to their own project, miscalled an Amnesty, but which was a denunciation to vengeance of a large proportion of the population of France, these exceptions were negatived by a majority of nine. It was useless after this defeat to have recourse again to the chapter of numbers, and their favourite project of confiscation was also rejected without a division. These were the two main points upon which the Ultra-Royalists relied, and upon these, happily for the tranquillity of France, they have been beaten. The only other amendment of any importance, relating to the banishment of the Regicides, appears to have been agreed to by the united voices of the Ultra-Royalists, and the Constitutionalists, and it may, perhaps, from this circumstance, be doubted whether the Government had any real repugnance to it, although ostensibly objecting to its passing. This amendment, however, confined as it is to those Regicides who signed the *Acte Additional*, or who accepted places under the last Government of BUONAPARTE, applies comparatively to but a few individuals, and these specifically designated. It would undoubtedly have been much the better course for the Chamber not to have interfered at all with the KING's Prerogatives of Mercy; but this amendment is trifling, compared with the sweeping vengeance of those interpolations which the Reactionnaires, used every effort to obtain the sanction of the Chamber, and at length failed. The result of this discussion has thus relieved the Government from a most embarrassing dilemma; but they may still find considerable difficulties thrown in their way by the defeated faction, whose numbers the closeness of the division prove to be formidable.

We can assure our readers that it has been openly asserted at the Treasury, it is the present intention of Mr. VANSITTART to propose to retain and make permanent a five per cent. Income Tax. This is not a vague rumour. His Friends give it out as if to feel the public pulse on the measure; and as a further means of making the Ways and Means answer the enormous Peace Establishment which Lord CASTLEREAGH's diplomatic talents have made necessary, we learn that he is to encroach still further on the Sinking Fund to the amount of seven millions per annum! It is said that he has obtained the opinion of some of the largest Stock-jobbers in the City as to the safety and practicability of this expedient, a thing that may account for the large quantities of stock that are daily poured into the market by the parties who have given him this assurance!

We feel it our duty to make known this important fact that the pulse of the nation may be really felt. It is for the *Tax-payers* throughout the kingdom to meditate on the notice which the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER fairly gives them. They received the most solemn promise that the inquisitorial, and unjust Tax on Income should wholly cease on the 5th April next. What has begot the necessity of a breach of this promise? The total failure of what is presumptuously called the *Pitt system*, although he never had any other system than that of the preservation of his own power by adapting his measures to his cant term of *existing circumstances!* Now we have the *fruit* of his career; and that which is the most *cheering* to many people is, the encroachment on that part of his system which he most plumed himself upon—his *Sinking Fund*. That which was held out as a *hope*, at least for our posterity, that is also to be seized on that his successors in office may follow his example in shuffling off from their own shoulders the burthen of the moment, and yet secure the means of providing for a *standing army* in time of peace!

Our readers will have noticed a circular paragraph which we have lately inserted in common with our brother journalists, announcing a survey now making of the Royal Palaces. If rumour speaks truly, this is to be the prelude to a new drama in preparation, which we trust will be condemned, without a dissentient voice, on the first night of its production at St. Stephen's Chapel. The country is in so prosperous a state—the agriculturalists and manufacturers are recovering so quickly from the effects of the war, that, it is said, we cannot better employ the surplus of our taxes, than by erecting a grand Palace, upon a magnificent scale, and calculated for the residence of the Sovereign of the British Isles. There are many discontented persons who may probably suggest these are not the times for entering upon any unnecessary expenditures, and the forth coming Survey and Report is therefore proposed as a mode of stopping their clamours in the first instance. The Surveyors are not called upon to notice the expences of erecting the new Palace at Kew—after that, the entirely new furnishing the Castle and Lodge at Windsor—the fitting up Cranbourne Lodge—the Royal Cottage, which has been slept in two nights—all charged to the public—and the visit of the Illustrious Strangers, when her Majesty's Palace and Carlton House were again adorned, altogether at the expence of many hundreds of thousands of pounds. No—these matters would be very irrelevant to the purpose. The state of repair probably is the object of the mission, and we should not be at all *surprised* to find that we have scarcely a Royal Mansion, which, we in the language of the trade, can *properly* be said to be "wind and water tight."

The travellers, who have returned from France all agree in their accounts of the impositions of the French shopkeepers, who always have an extra price for "Mons. Anglois," not so much from a want of principle, as from the preposterous idea entertained by them, that the English are so rich they cannot be made to pay too much. And really our Ministers would seem to be of the same opinion. Is it possible that men, whose offices are crowded to excess with letters from all parts of the country, detailing the general stagnation of business, can give way so far to the love of place, as to connive, for a moment, at a plan which (whatever the estimate may be) will never be completed for less than a million and a half of money? Gracious Providence! endue their hearts with some little mercy for the sufferings of others!!

Perhaps some Patriotic Member may be of opinion, that a proper Supplement to the Report might be prepared, with the number of Commissions of Bankruptcy issued within the last seven years—and of the number of persons now receiving support from the parish rates, to which, not long ago, *they contributed as housekeepers.*

"Those that can pity, here
"May, if they think it well, let fall a tear;
"The subject well deserve it."

If the general distress is not only to be denied, but new sources of expence are in preparation, the voice of the country must be raised, in a constitutional manner, till, trumpet-tongued, it shall penetrate to the Royal ear, and confute the band of merciless Courtiers in their own guilt and hypocrisy.

We have thus taken the liberty of cautioning the public against this *new project for amusement*, upon which their pulse is shortly to be felt. The necessity once admitted, we know what is to follow. The supplies once granted, the ways and means must come of course. We wish the projectors could be made to consider—these ways and means are raised by taxes, which taxes, in many places, are already raised by warrants for *distress* and *sale*.

We are truly anxious for the just magnificence of the Sovereign, and also for the promotion of the Fine Arts, of which Architecture is the principal; but after seeing the *prostitution* of the Art, in the lavish expenditure of the public money, on plans and edifices that are a disgface both to the age and nation, as exemplified in the gilt *Upsholstery Warehouse* in Pall-mall, and the *China Shop* in Brighton, that we trust the Guardians of the Purse will hesitate before they entrust the application of more money to the same taste.

We hear that the long agitated measure of a general Brevet will at last be carried into effect.

We yesterday received from Paris the following most important State Paper. By what means it transpired we know not; but it has got into a degree of circulation among the Diplomatic body, and is in high request in the French metropolis. When it is considered that M. Pozzo di Borgho, is an avowed *Royalist* of of the first order, his Report to his Imperial Master of the tate of France, of the Character and Position of the Bourbons, and of the prospects which France holds out to Europe, cannot fail to be highly interesting. We give the Document literally as it has been transmitted to us, pledging ourselves only for the fact, that it comes to us from a known correspondent; and further, that the existence of this Paper is confirmed to us by more authorities than one.

STATE PAPER.

REPORT
MADE BY
M. POZZO DI BORGHO,
THE PRESENT RUSSIAN MINISTER AT THE COURT OF FRANCE, TO THE
EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.
UPON
THE ACTUAL STATE OF FRANCE.

In drawing a comparison between the state of the public mind prevailing in France at the period of the landing of the Usurper, and that which prevails at present, it is alas! almost impossible not to fear that the second restoration will not yet prove the end of the revolutions of this country.

When Napoleon landed, the public functionaries who had been deprived of their places by the return of the Bourbons; the military irritated at the reduction of their pay, and at the dispensation of honours and rewards in favour of individuals whom they considered as their enemies; the men who had been conspicuous in the Revolution, and whom the public Journals had designated for so long a time to public vengeance; the purchasers of national property, whom the Journalists and priests threatened with deprivation; finally, the peasants, who dreaded the revival of tythes and the feudal system, greeted him, notwithstanding the remembrance of his former tyrany, not by attachment for his person, but, through aversion for the government of the Bourbons, against which they harboured invincible prepossession.

The emigrants, the nobles, and the priests, who had lost their domains and their privileges in consequence of the Revolution, and who expected that under the reign of the Bourbons they would ultimately regain them; finally, that class of individuals who are indifferent to every system of Government, and who wished but for repose, beheld on the contrary the return of Napoleon with horror: but the notorious pusillanimity of the first, and the apathy or egotism of the others, rendered unavailing all attempts that could be made to repulse him. He arrived almost without obstacle, and found nearly the whole population disposed to receive him, much less, it must be repeated, through affection for him than through hatred for the Govenment which dissolved itself. Those who exclusively depended upon the family of the Bourbons, defended them as usual, by taking flight. Such was the state of the public mind when Napoleon landed at Cannes, and pursued his triumphal march to Paris, attended by the wishes and almost unanimous acclamations of the population of the Provinces through which he had to pass.

It would seem that the state of things and of the public mind, is not more auspicious at this moment, and that the universal inquietudes and fears, which the administration of the Bourbons had excited before their departure, have revived since their return, and that they even exist in a much greater degree.

The violent manner in which their re-establishment has been effected, the disasters which have attended it, the calamities of all kinds which the inhabitants of one half of France have experienced in consequence of the invasion of the foreign armies, are far from having conciliated to these Princes the love of the French people; and the state to which France has been reduced by the treaty of peace, the military occupation of her territory, the loss of her colonies, the ruin of her commercial establishments and manufactures, and in consequence of all this, the annihilation of her trade and her industry, have not further contributed to regain the hearts of the people to their cause.

The acts of their administration since their re-establishment, do not appear better calculated to re-unite in one common bond the various elements of the social body, split by revolutions; and they consequently afford but little hope of their Government assuming consistence and stability. An attentive and impartial investigation of those acts, demonstrates, that they are wanting in unity and combination. Their temporising spirit changes according to circumstances; sometimes they contain a general amnesty; at other times, they produce a suspension of the Habeas Corpus, and the institution of *cours prevotales*.

This spirit of vascillation in the Government has

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

been well depicted in a caricature: the King is walking, holding under his arm an umbrella upon which is written THE CHARTER. At the appearance of a storm, his Majesty immediately displays the umbrella. In fact, the unfortunate Charter is displayed whenever the storm threatens, and is folded up when it subsides. It seems necessary to do one of two things; either totally to lay aside the Charter, or to adopt and follow it with good faith. The middle course is the most difficult and most unsafe to pursue. It is true that Buonaparte, by following the same course, had succeeded in allaying factions, in reconciling parties, in subduing them all, and in gaining possession of absolute power; but, Buonaparte, (setting aside the ascendency he had acquired over the nation by the services he had rendered to it, and by his prodigious military reputation), knew how to pursue with an ability, a perseverance and a firmness without example, the object which he had in view, whilst the Bourbons know not how to employ in their acts either the force, the constancy, or the combination indispensible to attain the same end.

A coup d'œil of the different Powers which constitute the French Government, will suffice to substantiate this truth.

THE KING.—A Prince of his family governs with almost absolute sway the better part of his kingdom, and appears impatient for the moment when he may be called to the government of the whole.

THE MINISTRY, divided in two parties struggling with each other, has never possessed any credit with the public, and even if it had, it could not have failed to lose it by consenting to sign the last Treaty of Peace, so disastrous for France. Its President, to whom no one can deny the title of an upright man, a title very precious in these times, has at once to contend with the nation with which he is unacquainted, and which considers him as a stranger, and with the intrigues of the Court, as well as with those of the late Ministry eager to resume power. Above all things, he is opposed by the British Cabinet, which is desirous of weakening the influence of Russia; in addition to which, he will soon have perhaps to encounter a man jealous of his unbounded ascendency over the King's mind, M. de Blacas, who, it is affirmed, will ere long assume his former post, the only one which has been kept vacant in the present Ministry. Thus conscious of his deeply critical situation, the Minister observed not long since, that placed between folly and guilt, he should soon be obliged to retire. There can be no doubt as to the choice of his successor; but M. de Talleyrand has declared that he will have no communication with the present Ministers of War or of the Interior, whom th King wishes to retain.

THE CHAMBER OF PEERS:—the hereditary right attributed to its members, the importance and splendour of their functions, the interest which they have in maintaining the order of things under which they enjoy such high prerogative, had quieted many respecting the dispositions of the Court and of the Chamber of Deputies, and had given reason to hope that they would keep free from the spirit of resistance, and compel the Government to the faithful observation of the Charter. But all these fair hopes vanished. The Chamber of Peers, consisting for the greater part of Chiefs of the *Chouans*, of Vendeans, of fanatical Royalists, have evinced that party spirit is a passion to which every thing is sacrificed.

The same observations may be applied to the Chamber of Deputies: composed of the same elements, it must display the same spirit. The elections of its Members did not take place in a manner calculated to conciliate the public esteem. In the first place, the king appointed the Presidents of all the Electoral Colleges; in addition to which he empowered the Prefects to add twenty Electors of their own choice to the Colleges of departments; finally, as these means were found insufficient to obtain such elections as we desired, there was hardly a College in which fraud and violence were not employed to controul the elections according to the wishes of Government. Thus, for instance, at Toulouse, the President of the College, though appointed by the King, not appearing a Royalist sufficiently PURE, was violently expelled, and it was amidst the murderers of Gen. Ramel that the elections took place. At Nismes also, the Electoral College was placed under the influence of a band of robbers and assassins; such of the Members of the Colleges as were Protestants, had already taken flight to escape assassination.

At Mendes, a Committee of Insurrection caused the Electoral College to be surrounded by armed bands, prepared to fire. A dozen of the leaders of these bands intruded themselves into the College, and obliged the Electors to shew their votes before they cast them into the urn; they ill-treated several of the Electors, and declared to the President(appointed by the King)that if he were to be elected, he should not retire alive.

These few facts may give an idea of the manner in which the Chamber of Deputies is composed. This Chamber has manifested so revolutionary, so an i-constitutional, and so anti-royal a spirit, that the Ministry alarmed' thought it prudent to organize an opposition, by inviting the most rational and moderate Members to form a private club: but this opposition is still but in a small minority.

The organization of the mitary force, notwithstanding the reiterated assurances of the journals, proceeds but with slowness and difficulty, the greater number of the old soldiers refuse to serve, and prefer tilling the ground. Government is therefore obliged to have recourse to voluntary enlistments, and to employ bounties. The individuals who offer to serve as officers are numerous enough, but they have for the most part no semblance of military service; yet some of them, by means of intrigue, succeed in obtaining rank, and even superior rank. A bankrupt tradesman has been appointed a Colonel and an Officer of the Legion of Honour. The Government, however, have so little confidence in the composition of this new army, that they have already postponed several times the departure of the Duke of Wellington, and that of his troops.

The internal administration proceeds better in the North than in the South. Yet such arbitrary measures are adopted every where, that it is impossible that the same resistance should not be generally met with. Prefects, Sub-Prefects, and authorities still more subordinate, even the Mayors take upon themselves to impose arbitrary taxes upon their districts, and upon individuals whom they suspect of opinions contrary to their own. Many *pure* Royalists resist the payment of the extraordinary contributions, under the pretence that they should be borne solely by the men of the Revolution: in consequence of which, many a collector has given up his office, under the apprehension that, in exacting payment of the contributions according to law, he should be charged with Buonapartism, and prosecuted before a *Cour Prevôtale*; although it be notorious, that, with the exception of the Army and of a small number of men, whose very existence is intimately connected with that of Neapoleon, there does not exist a Frenchman who does not execrate this man—the author of their miseries. Notwithstanding this circumstance, a sort of inquisition is enforced every where, which can only be attended with fatal result: several constituted authorities invite, by confidential letters, those under their controul to make reports and denunciations; they examine witnesses, &c. In consequence of these various excesses private society, formerly so unreserved and agreeable in France, has lost almost all its attractions; people are divided; they fear and avoid one another; scarcely any assemblies are made; party spirit prevails even in families, and banishes therefrom all peace and harmony.

Public and private transactions have almost entirely ceased; they cannot resume their ordinary course, until the Government shall have made known the means it proposes to employ to ensure the performance of the engagements contracted by the different stipulations of the Treaties of Peace. The transfer of property is become impracticable; those who still possess specie, conceal it, fearful of the creation of a paper-money; upon a property worth half a million of livres (about 20,000l. sterling), it would be very difficult to raise a thousand louis-d'ors, even at a very high interest.

Upon these general considerations of the deplorable situation of the country, and the yet more melancholy prospect with which it is menaced, it is impossible to found a hope of ameliorating its situation, but by the union of the Allies, the occupation of France by their troops and by their protection, not only against the attempts of *the Red Jacobins*, but also against the machinations of *the White Jacobins*, who, under the mask of religious fanaticism, resuscitated in Europe since the restoration of the different branches of the Bourbons, have committed within these six months such horrors and cruelties as the whole course of the French Revolution scarcely offers an example. If, unfortunately, the Great Allied Powers should not remain united for a great length of time, if the collision of their interests should divide them, we must infallibly behold unhappy France again a prey to those revolutionary convulsions, by which she has been torn for five and twenty years; and, in this case, the Bourbons would be inevitably forced to descend a third time from their throne. Such, at least, is the opinion of a great Statesman, of Lord Castlereagh, who wrote to the Emperor Alexander on the 8th of August last, that "the re-establishment of the Bourbons, such as it then was, could not be considered as the term of the revolutionary state, and that the duration of their existence depended upon the presence of the Allied Armies in the heart of France." Experience has also shewn, and more than once, that the cause of the Bourbons could not prevail unless supported by foreign bayonets; that it has been always vanquished every time that it has entered the lists alone, and that too without the least necessity of opposing the smallest resistance, and without a single individual perishing either in their cause or against it.

In fine, this cause, which cannot be always thus supported, and which for that reason must of necessity fall, by turns thrown down by the nation and raised up by foreigners, appears to menace France with a succession of bloody catastrophies, which will be renewed until the ruin of this fine country shall be wholly consummated—a tragic exhibition reserved, perhaps, for our posterity.

December, 1815.

Yesterday the dispatches were finally closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Pursers of the following ships, viz, —Cornwall, Capt TOUSSAINT, and Lord Lynedoch, Capt. CRICHTON—for St. Helena and China.

PASSENGERS PER LORD LYNEDOCH—For St. Helena: Mr. M. Lavington, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. T. M. Ritchie—For Bengal; Mr. J. Goldie.

[*The Morning Chronicle.—January* 12, 1816.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The following statement has been published, in consequence of an assertion in the French Papers, that the Duke had received a Blue Ribbon, and the estate of Grosbois:—"It has long been thoroughly understood, that the Duke is no favourite at the French Court; England, indeed, seems to be the object of hatred there, in proportion to the benefits she—and she alone—has conferred upon the Royal party. Ever since the Duke proved himself an advocate for constitutional liberty in France, by recommending to his Majesty Fouche and Talleyrand, *for his Ministers*; and a protector of public justice, by restoring to foreign countries the treasures of which they had been robbed, every opportunity has been taken, by certain grand Personages, of evincing to his Grace just so much of their dislike as would hurt his feelings, without provoking his serious resentment.—When the Order of the Golden Fleece was sent by Ferdinand to the Duke de Berri, the Duke of Wellington, amongst the other Knights of the Order, was asked to attend his investiture. On the Duke's entrance, his Majesty merely said, "*Bonjour Milor; vous n'aves pas vos decorations*; forthwith turned away from him. The courtiers, we need not add, were in the same spirit, and his Grace was treated unversally with the most pointed neglect.—The Duke had too much dignity of mind to complain of this rudeness; but after it had become the talk of Paris, whose wise gossips began to chuckle at the supposed *mortification* of the Englishman, a gentleman connected with the British Government asked the Duke of Wellington, whether report said true?—"Why how did you come to hear this?" replied his Grace; "since you put the question to me, I tell you, it is true enough; they have every thing but openly insulted me; I want no favour from them, nor to betreated with more than civility due to an English Gentleman; but as I do not much covet such a mode of reception, I shall not go near them again. When I march away the British troops, they will begin to recover their senses.', Some hint of this conversation got wind in Paris and reached the circle of the Thuilleries. A Courtier was dispatched to soften his Grace, who was not to be easily *mystified*, but repeated nearly the same sentiments, in nearly the same terms. He was then sent for by the King himself, who tried to talk him over. The Duke was courteous and respectful—but perfectly unmoved. This interview was thus reported to the inmates of the Palace:—"*Eh bien! Le duc de W. a été ici. Il m'a fait l'amend honorable, et je lui a pardonnez tout!*"—"Well! the Duke of Wellington has been here. He has made an ample apology, and I have forgiven him every thing.

The quarrel between the Duke de Berri and the Duke of Ragusa (Marshal Marmont) was occasioned by the latter warning the former against persisting in that species of language and manners, which were by no means adopted to conciliate the public attachment and respect.—Another anecdote is given respecting this difference: Marmont was speaking of the army, when the Duke said, "Do not speak to me of that detestable army—c' *est une coquine*" (it is a prostitute) Marmont replied, "that in that case he did not think it could be an object of aversion to his Royal Highness!!" All Paris speak of this retort.—N. B. Marmont was a steady supporter of the Bourbons in the last rebellion.

[*Hampshire Telegraph,—December* 11.

MISCELLANEOUS: DOMESTIC.

It is reported, that the Directors of the East India Company purpose to grant a large sum, instead of prize money, to the forces engaged in the late war with the Nepaulese, in consideration of the valuable provinces added to our Indian empire, by the victorious operations of the late campaign.—In the Court of King's Bench on Friday, Lord Blaney, the author of the "Narrative of a forced Journey through Spain," &c. was cast in damages for a libel on the Duc de Sorentino. The noble Author had described the Duke as a swindler, who cheated young travellers with modern antiques, and had been turned out of the English fleet, strongly suspected of being a spy. The Duke, it seems, had been mistaken by Lord Blaney for an Italian Count, who had really been guilty of all this. We cannot think highly, however, of Lord Blaney's sensibility, seeing he continues to have been on friendly terms with one whom he believed to be a swindler, because he found him to be a pleasant fellow. Lord Blaney seems to have been singularly fortunate in escaping, by acknowledging the falsity of his statement, as applied to the plaintiff, and the payment of no more than 40s.

Our readers will be pleased to hear that the conduct of the Bank of England towards the public in the case of forged notes, is likely to be made the subject of legal inquiry. On Friday, a Mr. Pitt, who had paid a two pound note, which proved to be a forgery, to a Mr. Norris, accompanied the latter to the Bank to inspect it. On viewing it, he saw it was the same note he had given to Norris, and instantly paid the latter two pounds in lieu of it—putting at the same time the forged note in his pocket, with which he was about to walk away. On this Mr. Cox, a Bank clerk, seized him by the collar, and forcibly took the note from him. Cox was taken before the Lord Mayor, who reprobated the conduct of the accused, and Mr. Pitt has declared it to be his intention to indict him both for the assault and the robbery.

Major Meadows, who is stationed at Lyndhurst, was agreeably surprised on Thursday noon, by the arrival of an express, assuring him of his being the fortunate holder of the Lottery prize of 50,000*l*. stock.

It was decided in the Court of king's Bench, on Friday, in a suit, in which the master of a coffee-house, in Leicester-fields, had arrested Mr. Vestris, jun. the opera dancer, for 43l. that, where the officer neglects to take a bail bond, by which neglect the plaintiff, in a cause, ultimately loses his money—the Sheriff is accountable, and must pay the debt. From Mr. Park's statement in this case, it seems, that when Vestris gave the bill, and whilst he was performing at the opera-house, he was an insolvent man, overwhelmed with debts; in consequence of which he had subsequently been sent to the King's Bench, where he now remains with six detainers against him, besides the claims of twenty-one other creditors. The bill was given for dinners, furnished daily by the Coffee-house keeper, for three persons, at the rate of 10s 6d each dinner.—Sir William Abdy, the plaintiff in the late crim-con. cause, is one of the oldest commoners in England. Lady Abdy is a daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Wellesley, born before their marriage. The defendant, Lord Charles Bentinck, is second brother to the Duke of Portland; in 1808, married Miss Seymour since dead, leaving him a daughter: his Lordship is Treasurer of the King's Household.—Canova, the celebrated sculptor has been present at several lectures given at the Royal Academy by professor Carlisle, on Anatomy: last Week this celebrated sculptor dined with the Academicians in the council room of the Royal Academy, in consequence of an invitation sent by the President and council: the meeting was highly interesting and presented a most pleasing example of the harmony and cordiality which should ever subsist in the community of the Fine Arts.—The presentation to the valuable Rectory of Turpanny, in Cheshire, now vacant by the death of the late Dean of Chester, is in the gift of Sir John Grey Egerton, who, it is understood, presents his brother, the Rev. P. E. to the living.

The landholders in various parts of the country are reducing the rents of their farms from 15 to 20 per cent.

Mr. Baker, of Limascue, in Tipperary, being recently on his return home from attending a meeting of magistrates was waylaid by some person or persons unknown, and murdered, near Clonmell: Mr. Baker being in the commission of the peace, the Government of Ireland has offered a reward of 5,000l. for the discovery of the murderers.—In consequence of a memorial from the Justices the Baronies of Clonionan and Moyeashel, in the county of Westmeath, are declared to be placed under the Insurrection Act: as are likewise the Barony of Kilcursy, the Parish of Durrow, the Parish of Rahan, the Parish of Lemanahay, the Parish of Clonmacnoise, and the Parish of Wherry, in the King's County.—Fifty packages of various goods, intended as presents to Buonaparte have recently passed examination at the Custom House; they were brought from France under the charge of Baron Stumert, a Russian Nobleman, who proceeds with them to St. Helena: rumour states them to be presents from the Emperor Alexander.

[*The Observer,—December* 10.

Col. Hughes, whose father lately deceased was a Welch curate before he was received as a partner with the late Earl of Uxbridge and Mr Williams in the Anglesea copper mines, is now possessed of a landed estate to the amount of more than 80,000*l*. per annum: the last purchase made by his father a short time before his death was the fine estate of Lord Kirkwall, for which he paid 250,000*l*.—That theatrical amateur Coates, has appeared thrice on the Brighton stage; the first time as Belcour in the West Indian, when his dress cost him 4,000 guineas; the second time as Romeo: on his second representation of the latter character, the usual tumult of *crowing*, laughing, and shouting prevailed among the audience. At length some young men threw chesnuts at him, which induced him to decamp, vowing that he would not return until the authors of this insult were delivered up: he harangued the audience from the side boxes, declaring that he would expend 500*l*. in prosecuting the parties, if they could be discovered and given up. Coates's dress in Romeo, consisted of silver tissue, with silver tissue gauze robe, gold fringe with a pink sash, diamond shoe and knee buckles, a beautiful plume of feathers, gold and diamond ornaments, a ruby broach set round with diamonds; and his banished dress was a cloak of fine black Genoa velvet, richly ornamented with diamonds, which cost the extravagant sum of 5000 guineas.—The Albion, 74, it is said, is to be fitted out for the flag of Sir George Cockburn at St. Helena, instead of the Jupiter. The Queen, 74, will take the station of the Albion as one of the guard ships in the river, Capt. Walker to command her.

It is stated in the Paris papers, that the house of Baring and Co. have made new proposals for undertaking the payment of the war contribution of 700 millions: the principal partner in that house, Mr. Baring is said to have been at Paris for some time to treat upon this important subject; but that the French government wishes first to avail itself of the advice of several native and continental bankers, before it decides upon this important financial operation: if Mr. Baring has in reality made the offer, it is a proof of the opinion entertained by an intelligent and wealthy concern of the stability of the present government.

The Southwark bridge proceeds with great activity, and may be expected to be completed in about twelve months from this time. One of the piers is finished to high water mark, the works of the other commenced, the foundation of the Bankside abutment finished, and several courses of the masonry laid—the centre arch of 240 feet span is east and erected pro tempore at Rotherham, in Yorkshire; two of the three arches of which this bridge is to consist, will be delivered early in the spring.——On Tuesday, Matthew Milton, of Pitt's Head Mews, Park-lane, horse-dealer, and also of Finchley, was convicted at Bow-street, in the full penalty of 30*l* and 10*l*. costs, for receiving and harbouring a greyhound belonging to the Earl of Yarmouth, knowing him to have been stolen. Milton was seen dragging the dog into his stables by a lad in the service of Lord Yarmouth, who called to the animal, by the name of Fly, to which he answered, and told Milton that the dog belonged to his lordship's. Milton replied, "that it was not, but one of the best that ever ran at Newmarket: the defendant's attorney cross-examined the witness, but made no defence.——The commissioners of crown lands have demanded the payment of rent arising out of the greater portion of Lord Eardley's extensive fenestate, in the Isle of Ely, as lands extra-parochial, and consequently being free from the church, are legally subject to the demand of it from the crown.——A deputation of the Dissenting Ministers of London have had interviews with the Earl of Liverpool, whom they have apprised of their intentions to make collections in their several congregations: they have appointed a committee, some members of which will, if necessary, examine on the spot the miseries they deplore, and distribute with impartiality the fruits of their Christian benevolence.

James Wm. Mawson, a common beggar, has been apprehended at Leeds, upon searching whom was found sewed up in his clothes, 159*l*, in guineas, half-guineas and silver; beside his trade of a mendicant, he received pay, and occupied a house at Weeton, for the rent of which he suffered his landlord always to distrain: he was dismissed with a reprimand, and was advised to deposit his money in one of the Leedsbanks, which he thought proper to do.——On Sunday night last, a melancholy event took place at Warwick, arising from the burning of coke in a confined room: the unfortunate victims were Mr. Newry, Mrs. Newry, (his wife) and their son about 12 years old. The room had been recently repaired and was damp; and to air it, they had, previous to going to bed, placed a pot of coke in one corner; there being no chimney, the family fell a sacrifice to suffocation.——A new ship called the Java was on Thursday launched at Plymouth.——The Princess of Wales, it seems after all her expenditure upon her villa, pursues her journey to Greece: nearly all the ladies who left England with her, have returned.——Sir Willoughby Gordon is to have the 85th regiment, vice Gen. Stanwix deceased; and Gen. Barnes, late Lieut.-Col. of the 46th, gets the Royal African corps, vice Gordon.——Accounts brought by the Malta and Gibralter mail, state that the Seven Islands, called the Ionian, which have undergone so many political changes within these last ten years, are at length surrendered in perpetuity and full sovereignty to his Britannic Majesty, and General Maitland, who has acquitted himself so ably in the discharge of his duties at Malta, has been appointed Governor of them.——Sir Cecil Wray's house in the New Road, being in the line of the intended improvements, has been valued by a Jury at 4,500*l*.—— Mr. T. Bird, of Andover, has been held to bail for instigating the Marquis of Bucking him to fight a duel.——A woman at Plymouth a few days ago, lodged an information against her own husband, Edward Baylis, as a deserter, twelve years ago, from the Coldstream Guards: the poor fellow is now in prison, and his feeling *helpmate* is wonderfully indignant at having the reward held from her.

[*The Observer.—December* 3.

All the British Officers that were severely wounded at the battle of Waterloo, have received leave of absence for six months, to return to England and Ireland. The following infantry regiments, which sustained the greatest loss on the memorable 18th and 18th of June, are reported to be under orders for Great Britain viz; 3d battalion 1st foot, 28th, 30th, 32d, 42d, 43d, 2d batt. 44th, 73d, 79th, and 1st batt. 95th. The 2d battalions 25th and 37th, at present in Holland, are also expected to embark for England. All regiments that are not 700 effective are to leave France for Belgium, where they are to remain for the present.

An article from Basle in the Frankfort papers, dated the 4th inst. says—"All the letters from the interior of France continue to announce that the symptoms of fermentation increase every day.—In many places those who are recruiting for the Royal Army have been insulted, abused and, driven away. Almost every where the ancient soldiers of Napoleon refuse to serve in it, and the collection of Taxes become more and more difficult."

A melancholy instance of murder and suicide is mentioned in the French papers. A retired military officer about 50, in the department of Vienne, became enamoured of a widow [illegible] hood. He proposed m[illegible] appointed inconsequen[illegible] of her relations, he lo[illegible] house learning she was [illegible] having concealed herself [illegible] and he proceeded to set fire [illegible] out the lady, whom he shot through the head, then very tranquilly and with great care again loaded his musket, shot himself and expired immediately.——The Berlin Gazette has announced that the friendship between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia will be strengthened, by the marriage of the Grand Duke Nicholas to the Princess Charlotte of Prussia.

The ex-king of Sweden it appears has actually set out on his pilgrimage to the Holy Land. He arrived at Corfu on the 18th of October, on board an armed merchant vessel bearing the Spanish flag, and was to proceed to Palestine by way of Jaffa; he was accompanied by a young Swedish officer who acted as his aid-de-camp.

[*The Observer,—November* [illegible]

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the India House, when the under mentioned Commanders were sworn into the command of their respective ship, viz,

Lord Lyndoch, Captain J. CRICHTON for St. Helena and China.

Marchioness of Exeter, Captain T. GILPIN, for China direct

Regent, Captain P. RIDLEY, for Madras and China.

Elphinstone, Captain, T. HANSARD, for ditto.

It is not to be wondered that the projected *Improvement*, as it is falsely called, goes on so tardily. The difficulties are innumerable. In the two recent Pall mall cases, the utmost offer made, under the advice of the surveyor, including all expences, was in one case 4500*l*. and in another 3500*l*. when a Jury gave 18000*l*. In the same proportion have all the other cases submitted to a Jury, been decided. So that the expence will be enormous—and for all this, we are to have a narrow *serpentine* street from the Carlton *Guingette* to the new Park!

[*The Morning Chronicle,—November* 25.

It is certainly true that the Prince of ORANGE applied to our Government for *a year's pay*, on account of the slight wound that he received in the Battle of Waterloo, to the astonishment of all the British army. The answer of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief was admirable. He said, "Certainly, his Serene Highness is entitled to the money—but he must conform to the regulation of the service. He must come over and submit himself to *inspection* by the Board."

The office has heard no more of the Prince's application.

[*The Morning Chronicle.—November* 24.

TRIAL, CONDEMNATION AND EXECUTION OF MARSHAL NEY.

Before the opening of the Sitting, M. M. Berryer and Dupin, the Counsel of the prisoner, distributed a memorial, entitled, "Effects of the Military Convention of the 2d July 1815, and of the Treaty of the 20th of November, with refer-

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ence to the accusation of Marshal Ney." They endeavoured to shew, that M. Bignon, then *charged with the portfolio of Foreign Affairs*, took part in the negociations relative to the surrender of Paris, and thence deduced, "that the state, the army, and the city of Paris, were all parties to the Convention."—Art. 12, of the Convention bears, "the inhabitants shall continue to enjoy their rights and liberties, without being disturbed, or in *any way* enquired after, relative to the *functions* they exercise or may have exercised, their conduct and political opinions."—"Marshal Ney," they assert, "was evidently comprehended in the terms of Art. 12; he was an inhabitant of Paris; had his domicile there, there he exercised his functions and he belonged to the army."—Lord Wellington had answered Madame Ney, who presented herself at his house—"the King had not ratified the Convention." His defenders, however, assert that such a ratification was unnecessary.

The examination of Marhal Ney now proceeded. The particulars are the same that have been detailed to the public in the minutes of the previous trial of the Marshal before the Court martial. Marshal Ney protested, that he had the most tried and faithful intentions towards the King till the 13th and 18th of March, when the existing circumstances, and the persuasions of the emissaries of Buonaparté, induced him to join Buonaparté's enterprise, in order to prevent a civil war. He consulted Generals Lecourbe and Bourmont, who both advised him to march on Dijon, as Gen. Bertrand had already desired. He then gave orders to issue marching-money to the soldiers, to lay aside the badges of the Bourbons, tojoin Buonaparté, &c. These orders were given in the morning of the 4th. Being precise in terms, he explained that they were made out according to a form established by Buonaparté. It was on the evening of the 15th that he reported his proceedings to Buonaparté.—In explanation of an order given to arrest the Officers who did not declare for Buonaparté, he referred to the date, which was the 18th of March, in order to show that it was issued under Buonaparté's authority, and by his instigation.—The President presented to the prisoner a copy of the proclamation which was printed at Lous-le-Saulnier. The Marshal persisted in maintaining that this document was not drawn up, nor even signed by him, though he had authorised its publication. Besides, said he, at that moment all was lost; the soldiers would never have fought against Buonaparté,; it was a mania; an absolute mania. They all believed that the landing of Buonapartê was an arranged affair between Austria and England; that the English cruizers had withdrawn from their station off Elba, expressly with a view to let him pass.—The President produced an itinerary of the route, signed by the accused, dated the 14th, and asked, if he had not been acquainted with the conspiracy, how he could have drawn it up in so short a time. The Marshal replied, "your Excellency is not, perhaps, aware what precautions Buonaparté & his staff took on such occasions. Above all, endeavours were made to gain, by high pay and gratifications, the good dispositions of the troops; 40 or 50 francs were given to Captains for extraordinary marches; I have seen even 200 francs given to private officers. You could not form an idea of all these prodigalities. All however, followed the impulse without opposition except Col. Dubalin, who, I must say, offered me his resignation. If I said to the King, that I would bring back Buonapartè in an Iron cage, it was a foolish thing, but still a pardonable one. It proved that I had in my heart (striking his breast) the intention of serving the King. Yet the most infamous calumnities have been circulated against me—some of these are no longer talked of,-because they are not believed: but, had I been assassinated, as I was in danger of being, on my conveyance from the prisons of Aurillac to Paris, these lies would not have failed to turn to account—Col. Taverney deposed that at Lonsle-Saulnier he offered the Marshal the service of the national guards and the guards of honour, which he coldly declined, saying they were only fit to act as police and that he had no occasion for *whimperers*.—Lieut.-Gen. Count Bourmont being next called, said "I have already made at Lisle a declaration: but the commiseration naturally attached to a great misfortune induced me then simply to answer to the questions put to me in virtue of the commission of examination. I have since learned that Marshal Ney has asserted, that he was of opinion that it was right to read the proclamation to the troops, which was read at Lous le-Saulnier on the 14th of March. This assertion of Marshal Ney's affects my honour, and compels me to come to explanations. If they add any weight to the crime of which the Marshal is accused, it is his own fault."—On the 14th March, the 8th regt. of horse chasseurs having arrived, the Marshal ordered me to draw them up in the square, and to put them under arms, as he wished to speak to them. I returned to the Marshal's lodgings, and being alone with him, he said to me Very well! my dear General, you have seen these proclamations of the Emperor; they are well done; they must produce a great effect. Without doubt replied I; care must be taken that the troops be not allowed to read them; there are phrases in them which would have great influence on the soldiers; for instance this one; *victory marches at the charge step!* The Marshal, then said that the troops throughout France were disposed in such a manner, as to be now here assembled *en masse*, & that they would successively arrive to escort the Emperor. General Lecourbe then came in: the Marshal said to him, I was telling the Count de Bourmont that all was prepared in such a manner that the troops might reach the Emperor: the King had quitted Paris: no harm was to be done to him; woe to the man who should do any; he is a good Prince, but he will be sent on board a ship. What now remains for us to do!' Join Buonaparté. How! said Lecourbe, I have no reason to rally under that .... The King never did me any thing but good, and the other nothing but harm. Besides, I have honour, and therefore will not join Buonaparté: and I too, said the Marshal, and therefore I will join him. No more humiliation for me. I will not have my wife come back every night with tears in her eyes, on account of ill treatment. After a discussion of about half an hour: he took up the Proclamation from the table, and said, this is what I am going to read to the troops. Gen. Lecourbe and myself felt assured that the troops, who had hitherto shewn no intention to join Buonapartè, would be much shaken when it should be proposed to them to join the userper; for the Marshal was one of those men who inspired the soldiers with the greatest confidence and attachment. We went upon the parade. When the proclamation was read, almost all the troops, particularly the cavalry, shouted "Vive l' Empereur!" Marshal Ney, with warmth,—It would appear that Count Bourmont has learned histheme extremely well. He probably imagined that we should never see one another again, and that I should be disposed of with the same rapidity as Labedoyere. I have no oratorical talents, but I speak the truth. It is unfortunate for me that Lecourbe is not here; but I appeal to him, in a higher place than this—before God who hears us. These Gentlemen. Lecourbe and Bourmont, stood opposite to me; I said to General Bourmont, "I invite you, in the name of honour, to state what you think of this proclamation." Gen. Bourmont, without any preface, took up the proclamation, and said, "Marshal, you may read this to the troops." (Here Gen. Bourmont made a sign with his hand that the assertion was false) Gen. Lecourbe merely said, "There have loug been rumours of all this." If M. Bourmont had thought that my conduct was criminal or impolitic, he could, on leaving my house, have posted a guard at the door and and made me his prisoner; I was quite alone; I had not even a saddle horse to save myself. M. Bourmont came and dined with me the same day, with the superior officers: it must be acknowledged that I was grave and silent at table. It is usual on such occasions to give toasts; I said nothing, though there were much gaiety at table. I had these gentlemen good afternoon, and shut myself up in my house: this is the extent of truth. Gen. Bourmont being called upon by M. Berryery, the Counsel of the Marshal, said, I drew up the troops before I knew it was intended to address them. I went upon the parade through curiosity: I went afterwards to elude suspicion, and to prevent being arrested. I could not have prevented the Marshal reading the Proclamation, unless I had killed him myself."—Marshal Ney: Had you killed me, you would have done me a great service: it was perhaps your duty."—A Peer here asked the Marshall the names of the emissaries who came to him on the part of Buonapartè. The Marshal replied indignantly, "I will implicate no one."—Count Bourmont proceeded. The Marshal informed me that every thing had been agreed upon between the Minister at War and the Marshals.—Their first project was to change the dynasty, They had, for a time, thought of the Duke of Orleans, but they were pursuaded, or even positively informed, that he would not lend himself to the project. In the mean time, the conspirators learned, that Madame Hortensia had begun an intrigue for the purpose of bringing Buonaparté back to France; & they were in spite of themselves, obliged to join that party. The Marshal himself had held a similar language to the witness. The witness thought that the Marshal added, that, at the time they were conversing, the Duke of Dalmatia was making a movement at Paris. Among other observations the Marshal said to me, "if foreiguers interfere, the royal cause is lost. The King has only one part to adopt: let him cause himself to be carried on a litter, at the head of his troops,—then they would fight."—Baron Clouet, formerly Aid-de Camp to the Marshal, was next examined. He exposed in substance that, at Dole, on the 15th of March, he requested of the Marshal leave to return to his family. This he granted witness without difficulty, who accordingly set off for Paris with General Bourmont, who was of the same mind with himself. Some months before, the Marshal appeared to witness sincerely attached to the Bourbon family. The character of the Marshal always appeared to him liable to be influenced by sudden and lively impressions. The witness was much affected at giving his evidence.

Wednesday, Dec. 6.—M. Berryer this day entered upon the defence of Marshal Ney. Having alluded to the Convention of the 3d July, he was interrupted by the Attorney General who said he conceived it to be his duty to save the Counsel of the accused from one disgrace in an affair which is already but too disgraceful. We are Frenchmen, and we have French laws, and it is singular when a Frenchman is accused, that a Convention signed by English and Prussians, should be appealed to. The King's Commissioners ought to have already opposed the pleading of this defence, but they did not, because they hoped that the defenders of the accused would upon better consideration have abandoned it. They have acted otherwise. It is now clear to every one that they mean to rely on this military Convention, and the moment is therefore arrived for the King's Attorney General to make a formal opposition to such a proceeding. This military convention is the work of foreigners. It was not ratified, nor even approved of by the King. On these grounds the King's Commissioners require that the defenders of the accused be formally interdicted from availing themselves of the Convention of the 3d of July, and from reading it in the defence of the accused.—The President: I might have taken it upon myself, in virtue of the discretional power with which I am invested, to oppose the introduction of an objection which should have been brought forward at the commencement of the trial, and at the time pointed out by the Chamber of Peers for presenting all the objections accumulatively: I thought it right to consult the Chamber, in order that I might be supported by its opinion. Consequently, confirmed and supported by the opinion of the Peers, I interdict the defenders of the accused from making any use in their pleadings of the pretended Convention of the 3d July.

M. Dupin, Advocate—I desire to make a single observation in point of fact. The Marshal is not only under the protection the French laws, he is under the protection of the law of nations—[Murmurs]. I speak not of the Convention, but of the limits traced by the Treaty of the 20th November, which certainly is an act solemn and legal which we my invoke, since it is to that we owe the happy peace we now enjoy.—The Treaty of the 20th November, in tracing a new line round France, has left on the right, Sarrebruck, the country of the Marshal. The Marshal, Frenchman as he is in heart, is no longer a Frenchman since the Treaty. The moment a portion of territory is separated from a kingdom, the inhabitants, like the ground, become foreign—we saw examples of this last session. Several illustrious personages could not preserve the qualities of Frenchmen, without having letters of naturalization. These letters which were necessary to enable them to retain possession of their dignities, are still more necessary to those who are in misfortune.

Marshal Ney, much affected, and with vehemence—"Yes, I am a Frenchman, and I will die a Frenchman! I beg his Excellency to hear what I have to say.—[he spoke the rest from a paper.]—Hitherto my defence has been free; I perceive it is wished to render it otherwise, I thank my Counsel for what they have done and are ready to do: but I desire them rather to cease defending me imperfectly.—I had rather not be defended at all, than have the mere shadow of a defence.—I am accused against the faith of treaties, and they will not let me justify myself. I will act like Moreau; I appeal to Europe and to posterity.

The President—Gentlemen, defenders of the accused, continue the defence by confining yourselves within the circle marked out for you. The Chamber of Peers in its wisdom will appreciate the means you shall deem to be most suitable.

Marshal Ney—I forbid my Counsel from saying a word more. Your Excellency will give what orders you please. The Chamber may judge me. But I forbid my Counsel to speak unless they are permitted to make use of all the means in their power.—[A profound silence reigned for a short time in the Chamber.]

M. Bellart, after a conference with the King's Ministers, rose,—We have a right, and it is our duty to refute the captious means that have been resorted to; but since the Marshal renounces all further defence, we renounce the right of reply. I shall now present the requisition, upon which the Chamber will retire to deliberate.—President—Accused, have you any thing to say on the application of the penalty?

Marshal Ney (rising, and with a firm tone)—Not a word my Lord.—At half past eleven at night, (Wednesday), the verdict of the Chamber of Peers was declared to the Marshal's Counsel. He was found guilty by a majority of 159 to 1, and sentenced to suffer Death by a majority of 139 to 21—the latter number were for banishing him for life.

THE EXECUTION OF MARSHAL NEY.

The sentence was carried into execution on Thursday morning, at 20 minutes past nine o'clock. From 3 in the morning the guard of the condemned Marshal had been given up to the Count de Rochechouart, Commandant of Paris, who had been charged by Lieut. General Despinois, Commander of the first military division, by the orders of the King's Commissioners, to make the necessary dispositions for ensuring the execution of the sentence. The interior and exterior safety of the Luxembourg was confided from that moment to M. de Rochechouart. The internal and external safety of the Palace was from this moment confided to the vigilance of M. de Rochechouart; and the Usher of the Chamber, in whose custody the prisoner had been, was discharged.—On leaving the Chamber of Peers, Marshal Ney called for dinner, and seemed to eat with a good appetite. Perceiving that a small round pointed knife which he used, excited some apprehension in his guards, lest he should employ it to kill himself, he threw it down. After dinner, he smoked a segar, and then fell into an apparently sound sleep, from which he did not wake till M. Cauchy, Secretary Reporter of the Chamber of Peers, came to read his sentence to him. Before he commenced the reading of it, M. Cauchy endeavoured to address to him a few pathetic words, to assure him how painful it was to be obliged to perform so melancholy an office. "Sir," said the Marshal, interrupting him, "do your duty, as every man ought to do—read."

Upon the preamble being read, he said impatiently, "to the fact, to the fact." When he came to the article of the law respecting the succession to the Crown—"That law," cried the Marshal, "cannot be applicable to me; it was for the Imperial Family that it was made." When his titles were detailed, he observed, "What good can this do to me: Michael Ney,—then a heap of dust!"—The reading being finished, the Secretary told him that he had no time to lose for his testamentary disposition. "I am ready to die," said he, "whenever they wish."—M. Cauchy then told him, that if, in these last moments, he wished for the consolations of religion, he might send for the rector of St. Sulpice, who was himself come to offer his services: "that is sufficient," replied the Marshal, I will think of it." Upon M. Cauchy's observing, that in case any other Clergyman should be more agreeable, he might send for him. The Marshal said, "once again, I say that is sufficient! I want no Priest to teach me how to die."

Upon its being observed that he was at liberty to take leave of his wife and children, he desired that they should be written to come between six and seven in the morning. "I hope," he added, "that your letter will not announce to my wife that her husband is condemned. It is for me to inform her of my fate."—M. Cauchy then retired, and the Marshal appeared to retire within himself, and then threw himself in his clothes on the bed. It is right to state that he fell asleep immediately.—At four in the morning he was awakened by the arrival of the Marechale, his wife, with her children, and Madame Gamon, his sister. The unfortunate wife, as soon as she entered the chamber, fell in a fit on the ground. The Marshal and his guard raised her. To a long fainting fit succeeded tears and groans. Madamé Gamon, on her knees before the Marshal, was not in a less deplorable condition. The children, silent and sad, did not weep. The eldest appeared to be about eleven years of age. The Marshal spoke to them a long time, but in a low tone of voice. On a sudden he rose and intreated his family to withdraw. At this moment the despair of Madame Ney became inexpressible. The children, hitherto silent, burst into piercing cries. Left alone with his guards, he walked up and down the Chamber. One of them, a grenadier of Laroche Jaquelin, said to him, "Marshal, in the situation in which you are, should you not think of God? It is alway good to reconcile oneself to God. I have seen many battles, and every time I could I confessed myself, and found myself always the better for it." The Marshal stopped, looked at him with a certain interest, and then said, "You are in the right; yes, you are in the right. We ought to die as honest men, and as Christians. I desire to see the Rector of St. Sulpice. The brave grenadier did not want to be told twice. The clergyman was forthwith introduced into the chamber of the condemned. He remained shut up with him three-quarters of an hour. When he retired, the Marshal expressed a desire to see him in his last moments. The virtuous Priest kept his word. At half-past eight he returned, and at nine, being informed that all was ready, the Marshal gave him his hand to help him into the coach, saying to him, "Get in first, M. le Cure, I shall be *above* sooner than you."

Just before the Marshal left his chamber, he changed his dress, put on a waistcoat, black breeches, and stockings, blue frock coat, and a round hat. It was in the carriage of M the Grand Referenderie, that he was carried across the garden of the Luxembourg, to the extremity of the grand alley that leads to the Observatory, the place appointed for his execution. A small detachment of gendarmeric, and two platoons of veterans, were there waiting for him. On seeing that they stopped, the Marshal, who probably thought that they were conducting him to the plain of Grenelle, expressed some surprise. He embraced his confessor, and gave him his snuff box, to be delivered to Madame the Marechale, and some pieces of gold which he had in his pocket, to be distributed among the poor.—Arrived at the gate, the carriage turned a little to the left, and stopped about forty paces from the gate, and thirty paces from the wall, near which the execution was to take place. A piquet of veterans, sixty strong, had been on the spot since five o'clock in the morning. At the moment when the carriage stopped, the platoon arranged itself. An officer of the gendarmerie got out first, and was followed by the Marshal, who appeared to ask him if that was the place of execution. After embracing the confessor, who remained near the coach, praying fervently, the Marshal proceeded with a quick step and determined air, to within eight paces of the wall, and turning round upon the soldiers with vivacity, and, at the same time, facing them, cried out with a loud and strong voice, "*Comrades, straight to the heart.—fire.*" While repeating these words, he took off his hat with his left hand, and placed his right hand upon his heart. The officer gave the signal with his sword at the same moment, and the Marshal intantly fell dead, pierced with twelve balls, three of them, in the head.

Conformably to military regulations, the body remained exposed on the place of execution for a quarter of an hour. There were but few persons, however, present, for the populace, believing that the execution would take place on the Place of Grenelle, had crowded thither.—After remaining exposed a quarter of an hour, the body was placed upon a litter, covered with a cloth and carried by the veterans to the Hospital of Foundlings.—At half-past six next morning (Dec. 8) it was conveyed to the burying ground of Pere la Chaise, in a hearse, followed by a mourning coach and several other coaches. It had been inclosed in a leaden coffin within an oak one.—During the whole night the religiouses of the Hospital prayed near the body.

PARIS, Nov. 9—We are assured that on the day of Marshal Ney's execution, Madame Ney, still ignorant of its having taken place, went to the Thuilleries at ten in the morning to implore the King's clemency, and that the Duke of Duras, to whom she addressed herself in order to be introduced, was obliged to inform her that the Marshal no longer existed.

[*The Observer*,—*December* 17.

Poetry.

A CHANCERY SUIT,

Mr. LEACH
Made a speech,
Impressive, clear, and strong.
Mr. HART
On t'other part,
Was tedious, dull, and long.
Mr. PARKER
Made that darker,
Which was dark enough without.
Mr. BELL
Spoke so well,
The CHANCELLOR said *I doubt.*

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